

POLYMERS FOR SEPARATION OF BIOMOLECULES
BY CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS

by

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Related U.S. Applications

This is a continuation of application number 09/228,991 filed January 11, 1999, ^{pat. no. 6,358,385} pending, which is a continuation of application number 08/950,926, filed October 15, 1997, ^{pat. no. 6,355,709} pending, which is a continuation of 08/916,751, filed August 19, 1997, now US Patent No. 5,916,426, which is a continuation of 08/637,057, filed April 24, 1996, abandoned, which is a continuation of 08/458,525, filed June 2, 1995, now US Patent No. 5,552,028, which is a divisional of 08/350,852, filed December 6, 1994, now US Patent No. 5,567,292, which is a continuation-in-part of 08/170,078, filed December 17, 1993, abandoned, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Field of the Invention

The invention relates generally to the field of capillary electrophoresis, and more particularly to materials and methods for suppressing electroosmotic flow and analyte-wall interactions during separation of biomolecules, especially polynucleotides, by capillary electrophoresis.

Background

Capillary electrophoresis has been applied widely as an analytical technique because of several technical advantages: (i) capillaries have high surface-to-volume ratios which permit more efficient heat dissipation which, in turn, permit high electric fields to be used for more rapid separations; (ii) the technique requires minimal sample volumes; (iii) superior resolution of most analytes is attainable; and (iv) the technique is